Ton Sus. New York City. Panis - Klosque No. 13, mear Grand Rotel, and out heirs in 1702, the House founded by WILLIAM the Slient became extinct and the

Netherlands once more asserted the right

of self-rule, being, henceforth, governed by

til, in 1747, as we have said, the Stadthold-

ership was restored in the person of Prince

WILLIAM FRIED, under the title of WILLIAM

IV., when, for the first time, the office was

made hereditary in female, as well as in

male lines. On his death, four years later,

his widow, Annu of England, daughter of

Gronge II., nominally carried on the Gov-

ernment for some fifteen years, in behalf

of her young son, WILLIAM V., who, when

he came to the throne was himself en-

tirely controlled by his wife, FRED-

the Great. This is another precedent for

the exercise of German influence which will

not be overlooked at Berlin. The discon-

tent aroused by the Princess of Orange was

so intense and widespread that, in 1787,

the Prussians had to interfere and occupy

Amsterdam for the purpose of reinstating

the Stadtholder, her husband, who had been

driven out. The Seven United Provinces

remained under Prussian ascendancy until

1795, when the French, under PICHEGEU

overran the country, and the Batavian

Republic was organized. It lasted until

1806, when, for the first and last time,

a Kingdom of Holland, so called, was

created by NAPOLEON, who, after allow-

ing his brother Louis to reign osten

sibly for some four years, incorporated

the Netherlands with his empire. In 1814

the Prince of Orange was recalled from England, whither he had fied in 1795,

and declared sovereign under the title of

WILLIAM I. King of the Netherlands. The

monarchy was by law made hereditary in

female as well as male lines, in virtue of

which provision, his great-granddaughter,

For the hand of the young Queen

WILHELMINA there are already many

aspirants, by far the most conspicuous

WILHELM II. Should be prove successful

the heiress of the Netherlands would

have made a match exactly correspond-

ing to that which the Duchess Many

of Burgundy accepted when she gave her-

self and her dominions to MAXIMILIAN,

the son of the Emperor FREDERICK III.

and later himself successively King of

the Romans and Emperor. The Austrian

alliance plunged the Low Countries in

woe for nearly a hundred years, but of

course there would be no conflict of re-

ligion in the event of a marriage with

the Protestant House of HOHENZOLLERN

and the present subjects of WILHEL

MINA would have the satisfaction of know

ing that the son of their royal mistress

would become head of the German Em-

pire, as well as Lord of the Netherlands,

and of their rich Indian Empire. Of

course, so long as the Queen lived

the Low Countries would retain their

separate political existence, as was the

case during the lifetime of the Duchess

MARY of Burgundy, Only on the ac-

cession of WILHELMINA's son would they

become a constituent State of the Ger-

man Empire, and thus part with some

of the attributes of sovereignty while re

taining as much local independence as is

possessed by Bavaria or Saxony. The Neth-

erlanders however, are rejuctant to abate

a jot of their national dignity, and, for

that reason, they have, thus far, shown

themselves averse to the project of

union with the HOHENZOLLERNS. Should

the young Queen, however, marry the

heir of any of the German principal-

ities which are components of the Empire.

the same process of merger would even

tually take place in the person of WILHEL

MINA's heir. The only certain method of

averting the ultimate peaceful absorption

of the Netherlands in the German Empire

is to bring about a marriage with a non-

German prince, and to this end the in-

fluence of Dutch patriots will doubtless be

Our Naval Force in the Pacific.

It is understood that the Government is

now proposing to send the armorelads in-

tended for the Pacific by way of the Straits

of Magellan instead of by the Suez Canal,

so that they will proceed first not to Manila

Should this plan be adhered to it would

apparently be due to the Government's de-

sire to avoid any adverse criticism as to

what it may lawfully and properly do in the

way of moving ships or troops. There are

certain well-established rules as to a bellig-

erent's strengthening his position pending

an armistice or suspension of hostilities:

but our present relations with Spain have

been made peculiar by the peace protocol.

That agreement settles what is to be

but leaves the future of the Philippines

uncertain. On the other hand, should

over-scrupulousness wholly postpone any

move toward reinforcing Dewey until

after the Peace Commission shall have an-

nounced its conclusions, that might prove

power oppose these conclusions, we might

then regret in vain our lack of a stronger

force in the Philippines. Admiral DEWEY

is understood to have advised that a bat-

tleship and an armored cruiser should be

sent thither, and all our vessels of these

types are on this coast. What can be done,

however, without possible objection from

any quarter is to start armorelads within a

few days to our regular Pacific station at

Mare Island, and thence push them west-

ward to our mid-Pacific port of Honolulu.

There they would be available for the Philip

pines by the time the Peace Commission had concluded its labors.

Since Manila is to-day an American port

by right of conquest, it may seem need-

easly cautious to refrain from sending our

ships thither directly before the decisions

of the Peace Commission are made known.

There could be no purpose of overawing

or coercing Spain in so doing, because she

has no navy in the Pacific; and if the

real object is rather that of guarding

against the interference of a third power,

we certainly are under no obligations to

such a power which could prevent us from

sending battleships to Manila forthwith.

But evidently it is thought wise to give no

ground of offence even to unfriendly crit-

ics; besides, as soon as the armorelads

reach the Straits of Magellan they can, if

necessary, be sent directly to Manila, since

colliers will be sent with them. On the

same general plan there is now apparently

to be an accumulation of troops at Hawaii,

That the Oregon would be chosen for

such an errand is natural. The product

of a San Francisco yard, she is looked upon

by the people of the Pacific coast as theirs

by her, first in her great run to Florida and

in a special sense, and the giory achieved

with a view to their ultimate use in th

Philippines.

most unwise delay. Should a foreign

done regarding Cuba and Porto Rico,

exerted.

but to Mare Island.

whom is the eldest son of Kaiser

WILHELMINA, has now received the crown

tes-General for nearly half a century, un

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts

publication wish to have rejected articles returned. they must in all cases send stamps for that purposs.

Understand This!

In the interesting interview with the Right Hon. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, published in THE SUN of Thursday, there occurs this passage:

"34 being suggested that territorial expansion was now contemplated in the Constitution, Mr. Charges Lair responded so warmly that he dropped the manof diplomatic reserve.
'No: but you cannot thwart your own deating

and it is obvious to any student of your development that the nation is bound to reach out."

We understand the distinguished British statesman to mean that whatever obstacles to expansion and development may exist in the written Constitution of the United States, they must inevitably yield and go down before the manifest requirements of national destiny.

So persistent have American writers and speakers been in discussing supposed con-stitutional obstacles to the acquisition and government of distant territory, such as the Philippine Islands, that our English friend and well-wisher may be pardoned for not knowing that there is absolutely no constitutional impediment of the sort.

No constitutional question is involved Under the written Constitution of 1787 and its amendments the Congress of the United States is as precisely free to acquire and govern according to its best judgment new and remote territory as is Parliament under the unwritten constitution of Great Britain.

Perhaps nineteen-twentieths of the pres ent area of the United States has been so acquired and so governed. The power to acquire is natural and indispensable; it is involved in the circumstance of national existence and is inseparable therefrom. Acquisition is by treaty, either for purchase or for cession as the result of military conquest; and the Constitution provides that "all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land." The power of Congress to govern without constitutional restrictions is specifically granted in the third section of Article IV .: "The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States."

That is all; and that is everything. This unlimited, unrestricted, absolute power of Congress to make any form of government for any territory has recently been affirmed by the United States Court of Appeals in the Ninth Judicial Circuit, in decision in the important Alaska excise case, rendered about three months ago at San Francisco by Judge Morrow. It is inconceivable that the Supreme Court at Washington can take any other view of the question involved.

Constitutional obstacles to national expansion? They are a myth, a fiction, the creation of Mugwump and non-American sophistry. As American destiny proceeds, It will be compelled to override not a single line or a single letter of the organic law.

What Will Become of the Netherlands

The title of the young princess who has just been enthroned at Amsterdam is, of course, Queen of the Netherlands, and not Queen of Holland, which is only one, although the largest, of the Seven United Provinces. There never has been a Queen of Holland, except for the four years from 1806 to 1810. WILHELMINA is the last ruler of the second line of the House of Orange, which came into being in 1747, when Prince WILLIAM CHARLES HENRY PRING became Stadtholder, a post which had remained vacant since the death, in 1702, of Wil-ETAM III., King of England and Captain-General of the Netherlands, who left no children. Should Queen WILHELMINA marry and have issue, a new dynasty will be started in the person of her child, and, as history has taught the Netherlanders to regard new dynasties with distrust, they will be profoundly interested in her choice of a

Over and over again have the Nether lands, or a part of them, been governed by a female sovereign, and seldom have the results of the experiment been satisfactory. In 1417 Holland and three other provinces fell to the Countess JACQUELINE, who, for some twenty years, led a romantic and agitated life, in the course of which she allowed herself the luxury of four husbands. She was unable to transmit her lands to her children, all her territories being seized by Duke PHILIP of Burgundy, miscalled the Good. This was a precedent not overlooked later in the century by Louis XI. of France, and, probably, it is remembered to-day at the Court of Berlin. When CHARLES the Bold was killed at Nancy in 1477 the Netherlands and almost all his possessions devolved upon his only daughter and sole heiress, the Duchess Many, who, by her marriage with the Archduke MARIMILIAN, transferred her subjects to the House of Austria in the person of her son, PHILIP the Handsome, who, by his marriage with JUANA, the half-crazy daughter of FER-DINAND and ISABELLA, became the father of the Emperor CHARLES V. For some sixty years thereafter the Netherlands had to endure what JOHN KNOX was to describe as "the monstrous regiment of women." In 1507 MARGARET of Savoy, the daughter of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, and aunt of CHARLES V., became Governess of the Low Countries, and continued to rule them until her death in 1550. She was succeeded in the office of Regent of the Netherlands by her nicce MARY, Queen of Hungary. In 1559 another woman, Masgazer of Parma, a natural daughter of CHARLES V., became Regent and continued to rule until the arrival of the Duke of Aiva, eight years later. Even after the revolt of the Netherlands, women played a considerable part.

When WILLIAM II., the great-nephew of WILLIAM the Silent, died in 1650, his widow, Many of England, gave birth to a posthumous son, who was des tined to become WILLIAM III., King of England. For some twenty years, however, after the death of WILLIAM II. the office of Stadtholder was suspended, and it was not revived for his son until then in the battle of Santiago, makes them after the invasion of the Low Countries by | still more eager for her return. Either of

Louis XIV. When WHALAM HI, died with- our armored cruisers would be a worthy companion for her on the long voyage, but it is now said that another first-cli ship will be chosen instead, and that this nor will go to the Iowa. In that case, taking together these two splendld fighting ships, the battleship now building at San Francisco, the new one shortly to be laid down there, and the monitors Monterey and Monadnock, now with Dawer, we should, within a few years, have a force of six armorolads on the Pacific. Adding Admiral Dewny's squadron of cruisers and gunboats, Admiral MILLER's Pacific squadron proper, with other ships and torpedo boats getting ready, we shall have, for the first time, a force in the Pacific somewhat commensurate with our wants.

Yet even that force will not be enough for future emergencies. We have become great Pacific power, and commercial an strategic considerations will henceforth require that both on the Asiatic and American coasts of that ocean, and among our island possessions, we shall have strong fleets. The despatch thither of two of our finest armorelads will establish a good nucleus of the force needed there.

The Great Mistake of the War.

Senator BACON of Georgia has written to the President urging that Georgia volun teers be mustered out of the United States military service immediately. As it is letter similar in purport to those of many Governors of States, let us see how it affects the important question of the value of State troops, or militis, for national purposes in

time of war. Senator Bacon says that among th Georgia volunteers are "many of the best young men of the State, lawyers, doctors clerks in banks, factories, railroads, &c. whose business or other necessity require that they should be back in civil life at the opening of the autumn season of trade, since oftentimes places have been held open for them, and these will be lost if the young men do not return forthwith.

It is not questionable that such volunteers should be mustered out as speedily as pos sible. It is true that the war is not yet over, and the Government has a right to hold them under the terms of their enlist ment but the necessity for keeping them longer in the service has ceased to exist, and the dissatisfaction among them tends to impair their value as soldiers, if not to destroy it entirely. The question arises, however if it was desirable, if it was safe to muste them into the national service when their value as soldiers was subject to such a condition as that described by Senator Bacon If the active hostilities of the war had continued much longer and their services in the field had been required imperatively by the Government, would we not have heard objections to their remaining similar to those now made by Senator Bacon?

"Many of the positions held by thes young men," Senator Bacon tells the Presi dent, "have been held open for them, but if they cannot return to them promptly their employers must necessarily fill their places with others." It is impossible to forecast the duration of a war. and if an army is to serve the purposes of the country it must be at its com mand, no matter how long the war lasts or whatever the civil engagements of the men composing it. In entering into the military service they must disassociate themselves wholly from civil life, or they are not an army upon which the Government and peo ple can depend.

This we do not say as criticism of th Georgia volunteers especially. They are like the State troops as a whole. They en listed expecting only a brief war, and there fore kept a string tied to their civil places so far as possible. They were of the nature of conditional soldiers; and such soldiers are a dangerous reliance in time of war.

The lesson is very plain. It is that for national purposes we need imperatively national army, and that except for withstanding invasion or for military duties within the State, a State militia is always an unsafe reliance.

If the original Hull bill for the reorga tion of the regular army had passed it would have given us an army large enough for the requirements of the war, so far as operations in foreign parts were concerned, and the militia would have per formed their appropriate functions in supplying or supplementing garrisons for the seaboard fortifications. The peculiar excite ment now caused by exaggerations of the sufferings of the volunteers would not have occurred. The pension roll would have been shorter, and young men like those of Georgia who represent the State volunteers generally, would not have needed appeals in their behalf such as those of Senator BACON and many Governors. The mistake of the war was in the neglect of Congress to pass that bill, and, as Mr. HULL has explained, the failure of the bill was due to the ignorant opposition of the militis of many States.

His Boom Is Marching On.

The Syracuse Courier, JAMES K. McGUIRE Vice-President and Director, continues its penetrating analysis and exposition of the qualifications of the Hon. JAMES K. Mc-GUIRE. Mayor of Syracuse, for the job of Democratic candidate for Governor. It is impossible longer to resist the conclusion that Mr. McGuing has found a candidate in whom he has absolute confidence. The spectacle of Mr. McGuinz testing himself on his strength machine and jotting down the results with a just pride is not merely engaging but impressive. Other candidates must feel small when they compare themselves with the Onondaga giant. convention that can be blind to his merits leserves to be blind.

We are able to quote a first-hand authority, Mr. McGuire himself, beaming upon the public in the Courier, but with a rare modesty preferring to speak of himself in the third person. He is able to say that he has developed strength in quarters where support was hardly to be counted upon ;" that "he stands strong in the esteem of other candidates and of their friends and backers;" that his record as Mayor "quailfies him for the nomination, and would make him the best and most available caudidate who could be placed in nomination; that "no one has attempted to demonstrate that any other candidate for the nomination can match the record of Mayor Mc GUIRE;" that "if the attempt had been made it would surely have failed, for the reason that no Democrat in the State has more enviable record and reputation than he with all classes of citizens;" that he is strong with the Democrats and strong with the people without regard to party;" that he is "particularly strong with the laboring classes," and that his nomination would be "particularly acceptable to the German-American voters.'

Can any other candidate pretend to even a tenth part of the Hon. James K. Mo-Guine's manifold strength? Is it right to

question his assertion that, "as his record, , sees that she is, namely, a catamaran. The avallability, and popularity with all classes of voters become befter known and recognized, his strength as a candidate for the nomination of Governor increases, and his chances of receiving the nomination become more and more probable?" For our part, we don't see how the Democratic convention can help nominating him by accian tion, exclamation, and conclamation

There are less than three hundred polling precincts in the State of Vermont, which chose on Tuesday a Governor, State officers, members of the Legislature, and two Republican Congressmen for the Fifty-sixth Bouse of Representatives. The Boston Herald thus summarizes the results:

"THOMAS W. MOLONY of Rutland, the Dome candidate for Governor, has polled about the same vote as the Democratic candidate four years ago, while the Republican vote for Governor has materially decreased."

Such, briefly, seems to have been the sult: The same number of Democrats, without material variation, as went to the polls in 1894, 1896, and in other years of State elections in Vermont, but a falling off in the total Republican vote, consequent upon the indifference of many citizens, their lack of concern, or their feeling of certainty as to their party's success.

This Vermont election was not needed to prove the tenseity of the Democratic party in "off years." The same thing has been illustrated heretofore under conditions adverse and discouraging, while the Republican vote in Vermont as elsewhere—and the Empire State of New York is no exception to the general rule-is very much more sensitive to political conditions, to the personality of the candidates, to the character of the platform adopted, and to the record of the representatives of the party in public office and the interest felt in the contest.

The Republican party is inherently and traditionally stronger in general elections than in "off years," and this condition is observable not alone in States like Vermont and Pennsylvania and Michigan, which are steadfastly Republican, but also in those in which the Republican is the minority party.

In New York a full vote usually means Republican success.

The Blunder About the First Illinois

It seems that Wednesday morning of this week was the date originally set on which the First Illinois Regiment was to leave Camp Wikoff. Bids were asked for from the railroad companies for transporting the troops westward from New York, provision being made for the transportation of the sick soldiers in sleeping cars. The contract was awarded to the Lehigh Valley Railroad on Tuesday morning and the regiment was ordered to move on the following day. Later on Tuesday the Lehigh Valley Railroad informed the Deputy Quartermaster-General's office in this city that it was impossible for them to get enough sleeping cars to fulfil their contract, and their agent asked to have the movement of the regiment delayed until Thursday morning. There was no time for new bids, and orders were immedistely telegraphed to Montauk Point to hold the regiment until Thursday morning. and the regiment was informed of the change of plans.

In the meantime Senator Mason of Illinois, and Col. TURNER, commanding the regiment, resolved that the regiment should go on the day first appointed and made arrangements on their own book for transporting the regiment from New York over the West Shore Railroad, and they notified the officials at Montauk that the Government need not concern itself further in the matter. In accordance with their own plan the regiment marched to the Long Island Railroad station only to receive word from the officials of the Long Island Railroad that they had not received Senator Mason's order soon enough to furnish cars at the time specified by him.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad failed to perform their contract according to agreement: but that fact does not absolve the regiment's managers from responsibility for the blunder in arranging for its transportation, for they assumed it.

The failure of the Long Island Railroad to have cars at the station is a disputed matter between Senator Mason and the officers of that road, but the Government is not involved in the controversy.

It is time that the still small voice of reason regarding the official management of the troops should be bigger and louder than it is now.

ALTGELD says that BRYAN will "sweep things If the Democrats are going to try to do any weeping they will have to get a new broom.

A Chicago Police Justice holds that the word "lobster" applied to a human being is not one of reproach, insult or abuse, and that the person to whom it is applied has no reason to complain. As the lobster minds its own business and is one of the most important and cherished elements of civilization, a contumelious use of its name is not to be ad-To call a man a "lobster" ought to imply that he is a public benefactor and a person of taste. Even slang should respect one of the chief characters of sea and land.

Can there be any doubt as to where Fark ill stand on the Philippine question — Bufalo Not a bit of doubt. He stands with GROBGI DEWEY. He hopes that the American flag will

There is one man running for Governor in remissivants who is the peer of the best Governor he State sver had. His name is GRORGE A. JENES.— Philadelphia Record.

loat over the Philippines forever.

And he was named for Governor by the peer f any peer in Pennsylvania, Col. JIM GUFFET of Allegheny. Whatever radiance enrobed JENES is borrowed from the peerless Col. JIM SUFFEY, who felt that he was too popular to run himself and ought to give somebody else

chance. In another column this morning there is printed a letter from the Hace Committee of the eawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club to the com mittee of the Boyal St. Lawrence Yacht Club of iontreal, expressing the Seawanhaka view of the recent race between Dominion and Chalenger. It will be read with satisfaction, for it shows that the directions sent after the race to the American representatives by two members of the Beawanhaka Club, that the former should refuse the hospitalities of the Montreal Club, were not official, and not intended for publication. Since that despatch gave to the Seawan haka Club the appearance of being guilty of discourtesy toward their Canadian competit in a way requiring an apology, the fact that it was not chargeable with discourtesy shows that no apology was needed; and this leaves the matter of the Dominion to stand on its own

The Dominion's ineligibility for the race is fully shown by a defence of her by her builder, F. H. DUGGAR, published in the New York Tribune of Sept. 2. Mr. Dungan's explanation of the likeness of his boat to other boats of the Spawanhaka Cup class failed to legitimize her. primarily for the reason that nothing in it showed that the Dominion is not what the aye

conclusion has to be, in our judgment, that is making her their champion the St. Lawrence Yacht Club did an unsportsmanlike act.

The nomination of the Hon. WHARTO Banken of Pennsylvania for President and of the Hon. IGNATIUS DONNELLY of Minnesota for Vice-President by the Middle-of-the-Road Populist Convention at Cincinnati should not be regarded as premature. The platform upon which these gifted citizens stand is so long that readers of average industry cannot hope to master it before the fall of 1900. If we understand the system of the Committee on Resolu-tions, it was to give 1,000 words of resolutions per capita.

THE PHILIPPINES.

Their Retention by Us Necessary to Our Full Development.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-NET The spiration to every lover of his country, to every believer in its ability to perform the highest duty, the most difficult task that can be imposed upon a nation. In nothing has THE SUR so strongly shown the " true, fixed and resting quality" of its patriotism and statesmanship as in its daily insistence on the permanent holding of the Philippine Islands by the United States. It has no fear of the great republic contracting the disease of "Cæsarism" or any other un-American malady.

The overwhelming sentiment of the nation is opposed to giving up a single foot of Spanish territory where once the Stars and Stripes have been raised above it. Humanity, freedom, law. order, civilization, to say nothing of self-interest, demand the expulsion of the from the Orient, as well as from the West Indies. The Spaniard has shown himself an oppressor, a hindrance to modern civilization, and utterly unfit and incompetent to govern colo-nies. Spain has forfeited her right to further control those possessions, not only because of our conquest, but also by reason of her unceas

ing tyranny and corruption.

The United States cannot shirk the manifest duties and responsibilities so suddenly thrust upon it by this extraordinary conflict with Weaklings would shrink from per-Spain. forming what they term unnecessary and un-pleasant tasks, but, happily, the nation is made up of strong men, who are ready and willing to do great things for the generations who are to come after us, who believe in making the most of the opportunities for developing our country into a mighty power for good.

Nay, more, it is the earnest wish of enlight-ened mankind everywhere that we hold fast to the Philippine Islands—not one island, but all the islands. The oppressed peoples of those islands will bless the name of William McKin-ley forever if he confors on them the precious gift of American liberty, with all that that im-

gift of American liberty, with all that that implies.

The English speech is the language of liberty, and wherever it is spoken there is the home of self-government, political and religious freedom. The speech of Lincoln and Hampden is death to tyranny. Build school-houses in the Philippines, teach the natives the English tongue, the story of liberty, and a new race of men will spring up.

Recent events in the East make it evident that only an English-speaking nation can secure untrammelled freedom of trade and progressive political liberty in the Orient. It is to our interest to have absolute freedom of trade and progressive political liberty in the Orient. It is to our interest to have absolute freedom of trade in Asia. Continental Europe is opposed to this. We can best secure it by making the rich Philippine Islands an American colony and working in harmony with England, our natural ally and friend.

It is nearly a hundred years since Thomas

Philippine Islands an American colony and working in harmony with England, our natural ally and friend.

It is nearly a hundred years since Thomas Jefferson purchased from Napoleon the vast Louisians territory. That act alone secured for him the everisating gratitude of the nation. It is fifty years since the Mexican war was waged, rightly or wrongly, and another vast area of territory was added to our domains. Not even a puling Mugwump would say to-day that we did not do wisely and well. A hundred years hence this nation will have a population of over 350,000,000, with probably 30,000,000 Canadians added to that—a population equal to that of China to-day.

It rests with William McKinley whether those millions shall revere his memory even as we revere the memory of Thomas Jefferson for his wise and bold statesmanship in securing the territorial expansion of his country. This nation must in the years to come have its coaling stations, trading posts, and strategical strongholds all over the globe, even as England. The commerce of a nation, destined to be the strongest in the world, numbering hundreds of millions of enterprising population, makes this imperative. If these points of vantage cannot be secured peaceably they will be taken at the cannon's mouth. What folly, then, to put aside that which is in our possession to-day when we may have to fight for it in the years to come.

It is 250 years since the great Cromwell started England on its mighty career of conquest and civilization, still at the flood. A weaker man would have shrunk from outlining the lofty plans which he so boldly conceived and carried out, and England's history would not be the giorious story it is to-day.

Don't haul down the American flag in the Philippines! In the language of Rear Admiral Dewey, I hope it may fly there forever."

New York, Sept. 8.

James B. Laux.

THE CAMP AT MONTAUK. Experience of an Agent Who Went Thither to Offer Belief.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The misery mong the troops camped at Montauk Point is described by some of our New York newspapers as unbearable. I have been camp for over a week endeavoring to find one coldier whose condition could possibly be bettered, and to-night I have returned home, my search having proved a total failure.

At the request of several well-known New Yorkers of means, I went to Camp Wikoff to aid as many as possible of the "starving soldiers." I was amply provided with money and orders on some of the leading grocers in New

diers." I was amply provided with money and orders on some of the leading grocers in New York. Aside from my railroad fare and hotel bills. I have not expended one cent nor have I made use of a single order.

To have done so would have been like "carrying coals to Newcastle."

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To have done so would have been like "carrying coals to help the Supples supples to help the supples suppl

A Naturalized Citizen on the Philippines To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: Fifteen years ago I came to this city from London, after twenty years of residence there following a Cornish boy-hood of sixteen years, and am now an American citizen of eight years' standing. Within a month of my arrival I became a reader of

THE SUR, and have so continued to this day. It is intendely American, and in character typical of the race. May its offulgence never grow less! From the day when the glorious news reached us Dewey's victory at Manila THE SUN has never wavered in declaring that the Philippine group, so splendidly and properly won, must forever remain a possession of the United States—not Luzon only, but every island or islet of the archipelago, not omitting ne with the surface of an acre. I hope and with out fear of disappointment—that you will not relax your efforts in the least until absolute retention is as-

The New Version. From the Salt Lake Herald.

ANGLO-AMERICAN.

WAR BULLETING OUT AT SEA. Now Skipper Taylor Got News of Cersera's

The American ship Iroquois, which sailed from Honolulu on April 30 for this port, arrived yesterday, after a somewhat tempestuous and entful voyage. When she left Honolulu, with 3,500 tons of sugar under hatches, her skipper. Capt. Taylor, was not aware that war existed between his country and Spain. news from the States in Honolulu at that time was dated April 20. He knew the war was coming, however, and two of his sailors, who were more anxious about it than any others of the ship's company, jumped overboard the night before the Iroquois sailed and swam ashore. Capt. Taylor ran in toward Artutaki, one of

the Hervey or Cook group of coral lalands, and sent a boat ashore for information about the war. A steamship was due at the island the next day with mail from the mainland. The boat's crew returned to the ship with this information, and she stood out to sea to intercept the steamship. She was successful. Newspapers of May 4 told how the Spanish fiset at Manila had been overwhelmed by Dewey's squadron. The Yankee skipper and his men let themselves loose and cheered for the navy. Capt. Taylor was still somewhat fearful that some other power might step in to help Spain, or that some of her phantom privateers might overhaul him, and he kept a double lookout for warships and news.

Off the Brazilian coast, ou July 14, he fell in with the British raip Gulf of Trinidad and signalled for news. The accommodating skipper of the steamship lowered an enormous blackboard over the Gulf of Trinidad's side chalked full of war news. Capt. Taylor read the sea bulletin with the help of his binoculars. It told how the fact of Cervera had been destroyed at Santiago. The crew of the Iroquois yelled their delight. Finally the steamship salled under the stern of the clipper and her commander shouted that if Capt. Taylor wanted details of the naval battle he could get them by sending a man aboard. Capt. Taylor lowered a boar and obtained several newspapers telling all about the fight.

The Iroquois ran into heavy weather in the Pacific. Seas boarded her, washing away all things movable from the deeks and smashing galley and cabin doors. A blast carried away her main yard and several sails. out's crew returned to the ship with this in-

POLITICAL NOTES.

The closest county in New York State at last year's election was Scheneciady, which was carried by the Republicans by a plurality of eighty-seven votes for Judge of the Court of Appeals, the Prohibition vote being eighty-nine and the Socialist vote seventy-eight.

The report of the Secret Service Department of the United States Treasury shows that in the following States there were no cases calling for the services ited States Treasury shows that in the following of its officials: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, the two Dakotas, Idaho, Utah and Wroming. There is woman suffrage in Utah and

Among the applicants for appointment in the New fork Police Department, certified as received by the Municipal Civil Service Commission, is Godlove aumb, who gives his occupation as "marquetrie.

The city of Baltimore cast decidedly less than onehalf of the total vote of that State, but under the existing apportionment of Maryland Congressional districts, four of the six include part of the Monumental City. Prior to last year's election, the regis-tration of voters in Maryland was 271,000, of whom 111,000 were in the city of Baltimore and 160,000 in the other counties and cities of the State. Maryland has now a solid Republican delegation in the House of Representatives, and the extreme western district of the State, which is one of the two including no part of Baltimore, is so strongly Republican that no chance of Democratio success is thought to exist. In the extreme eastern district of the State, the Eastern Shore district as it is sometimes called, Democrats usually preponderate. This district, now represented by Mr. Barber, was so close in 1896 that Democratic success in it this year would not be surprising. The Republicans of Maryland have harmonized their differences with a view of retaining the four Balti-

The expenses of the Change of Grade Con retained in office by Mayor Van Wyck with only one shange in the membership of the board, are estinated for this year at \$17,740, though the total will probably fall below that sum, \$500 having been insluded for sundries. The salaries of the Commisdoners are \$8,000 a 7 ~ r each.

There are to be voted for this year for the first time in Delaware candidates for Treasurer and Auditor, officers made elective under the new Constitution. For these places the Republicans have nominated Dr. Ball and Mr. Lingo respectively.
There is a tacit agreement between the two factions
of Delaware Republicans this year to unite upon

Both candidates for Governor of California are members of the bar. Mr. McGuire, the Democratic candidate, was formerly a Judge in San Francisco. Henry T. Gage, the Republican candidate, is a lawyer at Los Angeles. Both counties were close at the Presidential election of 1898. Mr. McKinley carried San Francisco county by 392 votes and Los Angeles by 848. San Francisco casts 65,000 votes and Los Angeles 85,000. In the last Governorship election in California the plurality of the successful candidate as only 1,200, and a lively fight is exp

A proposition was submitted to the Comptroller by the New York Fire Department Relief Fund to purchase \$50,000 of the city stock issued for the construction of a public bath on Rivington street, between Goerck and Mangin streets, and \$50,000 of the stock issued for the erection of a hospital building in Gouverneur slip, the price offered being par and 6 per cent. premium. The proposal was accompanied by a certified check, payable to the order of the Comptroller for 2 per cent. of the par value of the stock sought to be acquired. The fund amounts to about \$700,000 at present, the receipts since its caiabliahment in June, 1871, having been nearly \$8,-000,000. The largest part of this sum has come from excise moneys and another considerable part rom oil licenses and fireworks permits.

The Thirteenth Assembly district of Kings of is one of the closest in the State. It is made up of the Fifteenth and Seventeenth wards, and includes in the formur the Brooklyn territory which faces on Newtown Creek between Meeker avenue and the East River. It is known as the Greenpoint district. At last year's election the Democratic candidate, Mr. Wright, received 4,998 votes, and his Republican competitor 4,771. An outside candidate obtained 252 votes, so that Mr. Wright had a plurality, not a majority, of the vote cast. This year it is announced that Robert Creighton, who has been Secretary of the Fifteenth Ward Citizens' Organization for the Suppression of Newtown Creek Nulsances for seven years, is a candidate for the nomination.

The term of Senator Faulkner of West Virginia expires on the 4th of March, 1899. The present West Virginia Legislature is Republican almost in the proportion of two to one. West Virginia is one of the few States which adhere to the policy of electing all its State officers for a period of four years, and radical changes in the political control are therefor infraquent. The senior Senator from West Virginia is Stephen B. Kikins, Republican, and the probability of his securing a Republican colleague in place of Senator Faulkner, who is now in his twelfth year of service, has led to the appearance of Commissioner of Internal Revenue Scott written a letter saying he is a candidate. West Virginia is one of the States which contribute largely to internal revenue receipts, and Commissioner Scott, whose powers have been largely increased by the extension of internal revenue taxes, is not at all likely to lack supporters. West Virginia has practically become of late years a Republican State. The Socialists of New York State held their con

vention in Rochester and have put in nomination candidates for all the State offices to be filled this year. The nomines for State Comptroller was a candidate for Register of Kings county last year and polled fewer votes in it than the Socialist candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals. The most not-able feature of this year's Socialist ticket is that it contains two candidates from Yonkers, an unusual distinction for that town, the proximity of which to New York has precluded it heretofore from securing what may be called adequate political recognition. Yonkers and the Greater New York have the ties recognized being Buffalo, Syracuse, and Roch ester. Queens county, in which the Socialists polled last year 1,045 votes, 5 per cent. of their total, is unrecognized. In Certiand county last year there was one Bocialist vote cast. The same man voted for the Socialist candidate for President in 1896.

The Democrats of Chautauque county are not nutmarons. Had there been seventy-eight more of them at last year's election there would have been half as many of them as of Republicans in the same county. One faction is known as the Mohawks, the m of which are programive in their advocacy of De-mocracy. The rival faction is known as the Old Liners. There is only one Democratic town in the county, Dunkirk, and it has stood for the Democratic party against many obstacles

JOHN BRIGHT'S PROPRECE. In Forty Years There Wouldn't Be a Gun

From the Kansos City Journal.

Col. Birch tells in a Platteburg paper of the following conversation he had thirty years ago with Col. Vincent Marmaduke, and its appliestion to present conditions is such that we give it to the public. Every Missourian knows that Col. Marmaduke, like his brother, was a deolded Confederate, and during the war he was the bearer of despatches from Mr. Davis to Mr. Mason, who represented the South-ern Confederacy in England. Marmaduke says that one evening Mr. Mason said to him "Mr. Marmaduke, John Bright is to make a apeech to-night in the House of Commons, and I think it would be to your pleasure and inter-I think it would be to your pleasure and interest to go down to hear him." It will be remembered that at that day Mr. Bright was the most consciouous figure in England. Marmaduke went, and during his speech Marmaduke says that Bright stopped, and, changing his line of remarks, said: "Mr. Speaker, if our kinsfolk on the other side of the Atlantic settle their civil war satisfactorily, and get back together in peace, in forty years there will not be a gun fired in the world without their consent." This statement at that day seemed preposterous, and no one but a man with Bright's comprehensistation to go before the world. It has been but thirty-five years since Mr. Bright made secritor, to go before the world. It has been but thirty-five years since Mr. Bright swords the spirit of prophecy, and no one would now hesitate to reproduce it. Col. Birth saked Marmaduke how he felt as he listened to such remarks from the their greatest man in England, as to the future of the American people, when he was engaged in breaking up that great country. Marmaduke damited that it gave him uncasiness of mind in connection with his own conduct, and that for the first time he began to realign the world. The world and added, with a tremor in his voice: "Like all other Southern men, I am glad that the Almighty has preserved us for purposes of His own, which will some day be unveiled before the world."

An Indiana Soldier Says It Was Sounded

From the Cincinnati Enquirer. EVANSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 4.-W. G. Thurman of the Sixteenth Regiment, who is now at his home in this city recovering from a wound. says the charge at San Juan Hill was the work of a bugler.

says the charge at San Juan Hill was the work of a bugler.

When the Sixth and Sixteenth Infantry had gained a point of 150 yards from the foot of the hill after a series of short rushes across the plain they dropped to fire and load. They were flat on the ground awaiting the bugle call to make another rush. Suddenly the notes rang out. Instead of the shortcall "forward," which they expected, came the longer thrilling call of "charge," With a yell that would have done credit to the bronzed warriors of the West the solders syrang to their feet and swept up the hill. With a rush they carried it and on the top stood shooting down the fleeing Spaniards.

The commanding officer of the brigade. Gen. Hawkins, was assounded at the charge and the bugle call which ordered it. After the hill had been gained Gen. Hawkins started an investigation to discover who was the bugler. He had no success until he said he did not wish to punish the man, but to compliment him and get him a promotion if possible. Then the man was pointed out by his willing companions. He was Bugler Schroder of the Sixth Infantry. He received the commendation of his chief modestly. The fact that Bugler Schroder ordered the charge was not noised about, but the men in the brigade knew it, and it was common talk with them. He was a her with them, for they considered his act the only thing to do. At each short rush more men ware falling. As they neared the foot of the hill the Spanish fire was getting more deadly and demoralizing. The order to charge would doubtless have come from the commander after a few more short rushes and rest, but Bugler Schroder hastened matters.

Bubber Band a Bemedy for Headache.

Rubber Band a Remedy for Headache. From the Washington Star.

From the Washington Star.

"Departmental headaches are a distince malady," remarked a well-known physician to a reporter, "and it is somewhat of a surprise how many sufferers there are among department clerks from this trouble. The thing seems to grow among them, and they have their headaches as regularly as they have their headaches had around the head just above the care. The band should not be tight enough to stop the circulation of the blood. The band known as the string band is generally sufficiently heavy for the purpose. It should be applied just as soon as it is netted that the headache is setting in, and taken off the moment the pain ceases. In many cases the rubber band works nicely, though it affords no relief when the headache is the result of stomach trrubles or biliousness. I find, also, that a rubber band twisted about a tos between the corn and the foot is a handy remedy to stop the pain from a jumping corn. Corns are very liable to be troublesome when there is much humidity in the atmosphere. The rubber band seems to temporarily quiet the nerves in the toe, and in this way stop the pain. As in the case of a band around the head, the pressure should not be tight enough to stop the circulation of the blood."

Why Locomotives Are Numbered and Nes Named. From the Boston Record.

A prominent railroad man tells me that the old custom of naming engines instead of num-bering them was done away with because there was such a pressure brought to bear in favor of this, that and the other locality. The of numbering the locomotives, which was done. A similar nuisance exists at Washington in the Navy Department. Probably during the late was Becretary Long was peatered more with people who wanted vessels named in honor of somebody or something than he was with all the other questions which came before him put together.

Keep the Philippines.

From the Insurance & descents.

The campaign of a "hundred days" is over, and already are signs multiplying that prosperity in what may be unprecedented volume is coming for the fortunate citizens of the great republic. Nothing in history, from the day on which Themstooless with at Salarnia to Nalarnia to telegrate the second the fact at Salarnia to Nalarnia to telegrate. ing in history, from the day on which Themistocless won the fight at Salamis to Nelson's yiotory of the Nile, furnishes a parallel in glorious achievement to the sea fights of Manile and Santingo, nor has a pregressive nation ever gained so timely and so magnificent a point of apput as is the Philippine sechipelago, conquered by Dewey at one blow and without the cost of a single life. What shall be done with that group of islands is still apparently undecless. out the cost of a single life. What small be done with that group of islands is still, apparently, undedded; what is the duty of the Government in regard to them esems to us as clear as the sun at noon of a them seems to us as clear as the sun at noon of a cloudless day. Through the superb audacity of a man whose name is already inscribed on the imperishable tablet of the Immerials these islands are ours, absolutely and unquestionably, and we have hismarch's authority for saying that the nation which voluntarily (i. c., except under compulsion) surrenders territory, is a decaying nation. The Philippines are ours, none can compel us to yield the advantage gained or reasonably ask us to de see the advantage gained or reasonably ask us to do so

ergo, we must keep them.

The markets of India are open to us, and, unless The markets of India are open to us, and, unless we are fools and let alig this wonderful opportunity to possess a splendid coign of vantage close to the shores of eastern Asia, the teeming millions of the Middle Kingdom will soon buy largely of us. One-third of the human race within easy distance of us, coaling stations on the road, and Manile as the Hong Kong of Uncle Sam's alert and keen merchant traderal. This of its And then if you can without ers! Think of it! And then, if you can wishout flerce anger, think of the little Americans who would have us forego the splendld chances given us by George Dewey and his glorious jackies! Why, to our mind, the sequisition of the whole West Indian archipelago would be a small gain compared to the ownership of that Philippine group—all of it, not omitting an islet with a surface of one acre—with auch atupendous possibilities as would be opened up by its possession.

The King Rowdy's Work.

From Land and Water. We've uttered our wall again and again over the de-cay of baseball, a grand game, still surprisingly supported by the public and honored by the mani-ness and fine spirit of many players, but fast going to the dogs as a sport for gentlemen to with through the outrageous handling of the clubs by the coterie of so-called "magnates" who own them.

The War and Expansion. From the Goodloors Times.

The war with Spain has been worth to this country all it has cost. It is usclose to "kick against the pricks," and those statesmen who are opposing "imperialism," "srpansion," or whatever you may choose to call the sequiring of new territory by the United States as a result of the war, are simply butting their heads against a stone wall

Roosevelt in Cattaraugus County. From the Olean Times.

The sentiment in Cattarangua county to overwhelm-ingly in favor of Gol. Recesser's nomination. There is no mistake about the situation in this centry; Recessed to the choice of 100 per cent. of the Repub-lican volum of the county.